

Pelvis Bank

1. The right kidney extends at levels of:
 - a. T12-L4
 - b. T11-L2
 - c. T11-L3
 - d. T12-L3
2. The capsule of kidney is present in:
 - a. Cadaver only
 - b. Living being only
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above
3. All of the following are a part of kidney's blood supply except:
 - a. Superior vesical artery
 - b. Lobar artery
 - c. Peritubular plexus
 - d. Arcuate vein
4. The length of ureter is:
 - a. 30cm
 - b. 25cm
 - c. 15cm
 - d. 20cm
5. The ureter begins at the level of:
 - a. T12
 - b. L2
 - c. L1
 - d. L3
6. The apex of urinary bladder is connected to:
 - a. Umbilicus
 - b. Linea alba
 - c. Sacrum
 - d. Greater omentum
7. All of the following are true ligaments of urinary bladder except:
 - a. The lateral true ligament
 - b. The medial puboprostatic ligament
 - c. The median umbilical fold
 - d. The median umbilical ligament



8. One of the following is one of the main arterial supply of the urinary bladder:
- Obturator artery
 - Inferior vesical artery
 - Uterine artery
 - Inferior gluteal artery
9. The levator ani muscle forms a part of:
- Medial wall of ischiorectal fossa
 - Lateral wall of ischiorectal fossa
 - Apex of ischiorectal fossa
 - Base of ischiorectal fossa
10. All of the following are contents of ischiorectal fossa except:
- Inferior rectal artery
 - Semiliquid pad of fat
 - Perineal branch of S4
 - Inferior gluteal artery
11. All of the following are contents of deep perineal space of the male except:
- Sphincter urethrae
 - Root of penis
 - Artery of penis
 - Bulbourethral gland
12. All of the following are boundaries of the male deep perineal space except?
- Colles fascia
 - Perineal membrane
 - Ischiorectal rami
 - Gap between perineal membrane and inferior pubic ligament
13. All of the following are contents of the female deep perineal space except:
- Sphincter urethrae
 - Dorsal nerve of clitoris
 - Artery of clitoris
 - Bulbospongiosus
14. All of the following are boundaries of the female deep perineal space except:
- Colles fascia
 - Perineal membrane
 - Ischiorectal rami
 - Gap between perineal membrane and inferior pubic ligament

15. Which of the following supply the ovary with blood?
- Ovarian artery
 - Uterine artery
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
16. All of the following are primary supports of the uterus except:
- Pelvic diaphragm
 - Broad ligament
 - Perineal body
 - Round ligament of uterus
17. All of the following are contents of broad ligament except:
- Uterine tube
 - Uterine vessels
 - Vagina
 - Epoophoron
18. When is the cervix larger than the body of uterus?
- In foetal life
 - At puberty
 - In old age
 - During menstruation
19. Which of the following are one of the spermatic cord constituents:
- Testes
 - Pampiniform plexus of veins
 - Superior vesical artery
 - Obturator nerve
20. All of the following are covering of testes except:
- Colles fascia
 - Tunica albuginea
 - Internal spermatic fascia
 - Skin
21. The longest division of male urethra is:
- Pre-prostatic urethra
 - Prostatic urethra
 - Membranous urethra
 - Spongy urethra

22. All of the following are branches of the posterior division of internal iliac artery except:
- a. Superior gluteal artery
 - b. Inferior vesical artery
 - c. Iliolumbar artery
 - d. Lateral sacral arteries
23. The broad ligament contains all of the following except:
- a. The uterus
 - b. The uterine artery
 - c. The round ligament of the uterus
 - d. The uterine tubes
24. Support of the uterus either directly or indirectly, is provided by the following structures except:
- a. The perineal body
 - b. The mesosalpinx
 - c. The transverse cervical (cardinal) ligaments
 - d. The pubo-cervical ligaments
25. The following structures receive innervation from the branches of the pudendal nerve except:
- a. Labia minora
 - b. Urethral sphincter
 - c. The posterior fornix of the vagina
 - d. Skin of the penis or clitoris
26. The bulb of the penis is located in the:
- a. Deep perineal pouch
 - b. Superficial perineal pouch
 - c. Ischiorectal fossa
 - d. None of the above
27. Which of the following is not considered as a branch from the anterior division of the internal iliac artery?
- a. Internal pudendal artery
 - b. Iliolumbar artery
 - c. Obturator artery
 - d. Umbilical artery

28. Primary support for the uterus is derived from the:
- Lateral (Transverse) cervical ligaments
 - Pubo-cervical ligaments
 - Broad ligament
 - Round ligament of the uterus
29. The deep perineal space is deep to the perineal membrane. It contains:
- Membranous urethra
 - Vagina
 - Deep transverse perineal muscles
 - All of the above
30. The ovaries are anchored to the lateral pelvic wall by the:
- Ovarian ligament
 - Broad ligament
 - Suspensory ligament
 - Round ligament
31. All of the following are contents of the ischiorectal fossa except:
- Pudendal canal
 - Inferior rectal vessels
 - Superior rectal nerve
 - Posterior scrotal nerve and vessels
32. Contents of the superficial perineal pouch in the female include:
- Ischiocavernosus
 - Two branches of perineal artery
 - Bulbospongiosus
 - Branches from artery of clitoris
 - All of the following
33. Coelomic epithelium develop in male into:
- Seminiferous tubules
 - Proximal part of testis
 - Septa of testis
 - Both A and B
34. Choose the right sentence:
- Upper part of vagina is mesoderm and lower part is endoderm
 - Upper part of vagina is endoderm and lower part is mesoderm
 - Upper and lower is endoderm
 - Upper and lower is mesoderm

35. The most important ligament of the cervix (of the uterus) is the:
- Pubocervical ligament
 - Uterosacral ligament
 - Transverse cervical ligament
 - Broad ligament
36. All of the following supply the vagina except:
- Vaginal artery
 - Uterine artery
 - Superior rectal artery
 - Internal pudendal artery
37. All of the following are contents of ischiorectal fossa except:
- Inferior rectal vein
 - Obturator internus
 - Posterior scrotal nerve
 - Perineal branch S4
38. All of the following form the Ano-rectal ring except:
- Puborectal part of levator ani
 - Deep part of external anal sphincter
 - Internal anal sphincter
 - Ano-coccygeus body
39. All are related to the trigone of urinary bladder except:
- Rich in blood supply
 - Most sensitive part
 - Forms the inner posterior wall of the bladder
 - The mucosa shows folds
40. Ureter crosses all of these structures except:
- External iliac artery
 - External iliac vein
 - Obturator artery
 - Obturator nerve
41. Choose the most dilatable part of the male urethra:
- Preprostatic urethra
 - Prostatic urethra
 - Membranous urethra
 - Penile urethra

42. Prostate has:

- a. 5 lobes
- b. 4 lobes
- c. 3 lobes
- d. 2 lobes

43. All are contents of the broad ligament except:

- a. Uterine tube
- b. Ovarian ligament
- c. Epoophoron
- d. Vaginal artery

44. Pudendal nerve from:

- a. S1, S2, S3
- b. S3, S3, S4
- c. S2, S3
- d. S3, S3, S5

45. All of the following are branches of the anterior division except:

- a. Obturator artery
- b. Middle rectal artery
- c. Inferior gluteal artery
- d. Iliolumbar artery

46. All of the following are branches from sacral plexus arising from the root except:

- a. Nerve to piriformis muscle
- b. Pelvic splanchnic nerve
- c. Pudendal nerve
- d. Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh

47. Inferior hypogastric plexus is formed by all of these except:

- a. 2 hypogastric nerve from superior hypogastric plexus
- b. 2 lower sacral sympathetic ganglia
- c. Parasympathetic pelvic splanchnic
- d. 2 upper sacral sympathetic ganglia

48. Structures passing through ala of sacrum are except:

- a. sympathetic chain
- b. lumbosacral trunk
- c. iliolumbar artery
- d. lateral sacral artery

49. The male pelvic inlet is:
- a. heart-shape
 - b. oval shape
 - c. large
 - d. pyramidal shape
50. The obturator foramen in female is:
- a. Oval shape
 - b. Triangular
 - c. Pyramidal
 - d. Rounded
51. The ischiopubic ramus in male is:
- a. Inverted
 - b. Rough
 - c. Everted
 - d. Both B & C
52. The one is the content of ischiorectal fossa:
- a. Superior rectal artery
 - b. Iliolumbar artery
 - c. Inferior rectal nerve
 - d. Obturator nerve
53. The medial wall of ischiorectal fossa is formed by following muscles except:
- a. Obturator internus
 - b. Levator ani
 - c. Internal anal sphincter
 - d. External anal sphincter
54. The surface anatomy of spleen is related to left:
- a. 6 & 7 & 8 ribs
 - b. 7 & 8 & 9 ribs
 - c. 9 & 10 & 11 ribs
 - d. 8 & 9 & 10 ribs

55. The surface anatomy of common carotid artery at its bifurcation is related to:
- Anterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of lower border of thyroid cartilage.
 - Posterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of lower border of thyroid cartilage.
 - Anterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of upper border of thyroid cartilage.
 - Posterior border of sternomastoid muscle at the level of upper border of thyroid cartilage.
56. Surface anatomy of arch of aorta is related to the:
- behind the upper half of manubrium
 - behind the lower half of manubrium
 - front of upper half of manubrium
 - front of lower half of manubrium
57. Surface anatomy of upper border of liver is line between:
- left 5th rib and right 5th intercostal space in midaxillary line
 - Right 5th rib and left 5th intercostal space in midaxillary line
 - right 5th intercostal space and left 5th rib in midclavicular line
 - Right 5th rib and left 5th intercostal space in midclavicular line
58. The left kidney is related to:
- T11 & T12 & L1 & L2
 - T10 & T11 & T12
 - T12 & L1 & L2 & L3
 - T11 & T12 & L1
59. The following are parts of uterine tubes except:
- intramural part
 - isthmus
 - pudendal cleft
 - infundibulum
60. Clinical anatomy of ovary:
- teratoma
 - ovarian stones
 - ureterocele
 - both

61. Production of sperms is function of:

- a. testis
- b. ovaries
- c. penis
- d. clitoris

62. The suspensory ligament is also called:

- a. mesovarium ligament
- b. infundibulopelvic ligament
- c. ovarian ligament
- d. broad ligament

63. Ovarian artery is branch of:

- a. common iliac artery
- b. descending thoracic aorta
- c. abdominal aorta
- d. coeliac trunk

64. Ovarian arteries reach the ovary through:

- a. mesovarium
- b. suspensory ligament
- c. perimetrium
- d. myometrium

65. Uterine arteries reach the ovary through:

- a. mesovarium
- b. suspensory ligament
- c. perimetrium
- d. myometrium

66. The female ovary after puberty has:

- a. smooth surface
- b. uneven surface
- c. no mesovarium
- d. no suspensory ligament

67. The finger like process of infundibulum of uterine tubes are called:

- a. fimbria
- b. vestibule
- c. vulva
- d. clitoris

68.the medial $\frac{2}{3}$ of fallopian tube is supplied by ,whereas the lateral $\frac{1}{3}$ is supplied by

- a. ovarian artery / uterine artery
- b. uterine artery / ovarian artery
- c. ovarian artery /ovarian artery
- d. uterine artery / uterine artery

69.the salpingitis is the clinical anatomy of :

- a. ureter
- b. kidney
- c. fallopian tube
- d. cervix

70.Fetus bearing organ is:

- a. uterus
- b. ovary
- c. vagina
- d. uterine tube

71.Which of the surfaces of body of uterus is flat and related to the bladder:

- a. anterior surface
- b. posterior surface
- c. both
- d. none

72.All of them of muscular/active support of uterus except:

- a. perineal body
- b. pelvic diaphragm
- c. round ligament
- d. sphincter urethrae

73.One of the fibromuscular ligaments of the uterus:

- a. perineal body
- b. pelvic diaphragm
- c. round ligament
- d. sphincter urethrae

74.One of the accessory support of the uterus:

- a. perineal body
- b. pelvic diaphragm
- c. broad ligament
- d. sphincter urethrae

75. All of them of accessory support of uterus except :
- a. uterovesical pouch
 - b. rectouterine pouch
 - c. broad ligament
 - d. round ligament
76. The posterior surface of the body of uterus is also called:
- a. vesical surface
 - b. intestinal surface
 - c. splenic surface
 - d. gastric surface
77. The anterior surface of the body of uterus is also called:
- a. vesical surface
 - b. intestinal surface
 - c. splenic surface
 - d. gastric surface
78. Broad ligament containing:
- a. dense connective tissue (parametrium)
 - b. epoophoron
 - c. ovarian & uterovaginal nerve plexuses
 - d. All of the above .
79. What is the length of the male urethra?
- a. 8 inches/20cm
 - b. 6 inches/15cm
 - c. 10 inches/25cm
 - d. 5 inches/13cm
80. The longest part of the male urethra is the?
- a. Pre-prostatic urethra
 - b. Prostatic urethra
 - c. Membranous urethra
 - d. Spongy urethra
81. The narrowest point of the male urethra is?
- a. External urethral orifice
 - b. Internal urethral orifice
 - c. Pre-prostatic urethra
 - d. Prostatic urethra

82. What prevents the retrograded flow of ejaculate into the bladder?
- a. Sphincter urethra
 - b. External urethral sphincter
 - c. Internal urethral sphincter
 - d. Middle urethral sphincter
83. The penile urethra has a dilation at its beginning called?
- a. Intrabulbar fossa
 - b. Navicular fossa
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
84. _____ a swelling in the middle of the urethral crest showing 3 openings in the middle prostatic utricle and 2 lateral ejaculatory ducts.
- a. Urethral crest
 - b. Pro-prostatic sinus
 - c. Urethral colliculus
 - d. Seminal colliculus
85. All of the following is true about the location of the prostate except for?
- a. Below neck of urinary bladder
 - b. Behind lower part of pubic symphysis
 - c. Upper part of pubic arch
 - d. Behind the ampulla of rectum
86. What is the prostate's width?
- a. 3cm
 - b. 2g
 - c. 2cm
 - d. 3g
87. The apex of the prostate
- a. Pelvic fascia
 - b. Deep perineal body
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
88. The base of urethra is pointed _____, its continuous with _____ and is pierced by _____.
- a. Downward, urethra, urinary bladder
 - b. Upwards, urethra, urinary bladder

- c. Upwards, urinary bladder, urethra
 - d. Downwards, urinary bladder, urethra
89. All the following supplies the prostate except for?
- a. Middle rectal artery
 - b. Inferior vesical artery
 - c. Superior vesical artery
 - d. Internal pudendal artery
90. The pelvic floor is formed by all of the following muscles EXCEPT?
- a. Pubococcygeus
 - b. Coccygeus
 - c. Piriformis
 - d. Puborectalis
91. Which of the following arteries arises from the anterior division of the internal iliac?
- a. Superior rectal
 - b. Iliolumbar
 - c. Superior gluteal
 - d. Obturator
92. The distal end of the ovary connects to the lateral wall of the pelvis by which of the following structures?
- a. Round ligament
 - b. Ligament of the ovary
 - c. Suspensory ligament of ovary
 - d. Transverse cervical ligament
93. Which of the following arteries is a direct continuation of the inferior mesenteric artery?
- a. Superior rectal artery
 - b. Middle rectal artery
 - c. Inferior rectal artery
 - d. Iliolumbar
94. Which of the following muscles passes through the lesser sciatic foramen?
- a. Obturator internus
 - b. Piriformis
 - c. Puborectalis
 - d. Pubococcygeus

95. Ejaculatory ducts pass downwards and forward and open into the

- a. Prostatic urethra
- b. Urinary bladder
- c. Prostate
- d. Ductus deferens

96. What are the 5 lobes of the prostate?

- a. 2 anterior, 1 posterior, 1 medial, 1 lateral
- b. 2 lateral, 1 medial, 1 posterior, 1 anterior
- c. 2 lateral, 2 medial, 1 anterior
- d. 2 medial, 1 lateral, 1 posterior, 1 anterior

97. The ovarian fossa is bounded anteriorly by?

- a. Obliterated umbilical artery
- b. Ureter
- c. Internal iliac artery
- d. All of the above

98. The ovarian fossa is bounded posteriorly by?

- a. Ureter
- b. Internal iliac artery
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

99. What is the arterial supply of the ovaries?

- a. Ovarian artery
- b. Internal iliac artery
- c. Uterine artery
- d. Both A and C

100. Before onset of ovulation the_____

- a. Ovaries have smooth surface, grayish pink in color
- b. Ovaries have rough surface, grayish pink in color
- c. Ovaries have smooth surface, pinkish in color
- d. Ovaries have rough surface, pinkish in color

101. After puberty the ovaries_____

- a. Have an even surface, pink to gray in color
- b. Have an uneven surface, pink to gray in color
- c. Have an even surface pink to white in color
- d. Have an uneven surface, pink to white in color

102. The Uterine artery supplies the_____
- Medial 1/3 of uterine tubes
 - Lateral 1/3 of uterine tubes
 - Medial 2/3 of uterine tubes
 - Lateral 2/3 of uterine tubes
103. The Ovarian artery supplies the_____
- Medial 1/3 of uterine tubes
 - Lateral 1/3 of uterine tubes
 - Medial 2/3 of uterine tubes
 - Lateral 2/3 of uterine tubes
104. Where is the uterus found?
- Between the bladder and rectum
 - Between the cecum and rectum
 - Between the ureter and rectum
 - Between the bladder and ureter
105. All of the following are part of the muscular/active support of the uterus except:
- Pelvis diaphragm
 - Perineal body
 - Distal urethral sphincter mechanism
 - Pubocervical ligament
106. Which one of the following is considered a secondary support of the uterus?
- Uterine axis
 - Uterosacral ligament
 - Round ligament of uterus
 - Broad ligament
107. All of the following are the fibromuscular ligaments of the uterus except:
- Round ligament
 - Broad ligament
 - Transverse cervical ligament
 - Uterosacral ligament
108. What is the main artery of the vagina?
- Vaginal branch of the internal iliac artery

- b. Uterine artery
 - c. Vesical artery
 - d. Ovarian artery
109. What is the length of the female urethra?
- a. 4cm long
 - b. 5cm long
 - c. 6cm long
 - d. 8cm long
110. Which one of the following structures is located between the ischial spine and ischial tuberosity?
- a. Obturator foramen
 - b. Lesser sciatic notch
 - c. Acetabular notch
 - d. Pubic arch
111. Weak area of the pelvis includes all of the following except?
- a. Ischial tuberosities
 - b. Alae of ilium
 - c. Pubic rami
 - d. Sacroiliac joint
112. Which of the following nerves exits the pelvis through the greater sciatic foramen, superior to the piriformis?
- a. Sciatic
 - b. Pudendal
 - c. Superior gluteal
 - d. Obturator
113. Which of the following arteries is considered to be the artery of the pelvis?
- a. Obturator
 - b. Pudendal
 - c. Uterine
 - d. Internal iliac
114. The extension of the spermatic cord is from_____ to_____.
- a. Deep inguinal ring to upper end of testis.
 - b. Deep inguinal ring to lower end of testis.
 - c. Superficial inguinal ring to lower end of testis.
 - d. Superficial inguinal ring to upper end of testis.

115. Cremasteric artery is a branch of?
- Genitofemoral artery
 - Inferior vesical artery
 - Inferior epigastric artery which is a branch of external iliac artery
 - Inferior epigastric artery which is a branch of internal iliac artery.
116. The right testicular vein ends in the _____ and the left testicular vein ends in the _____
- Inferior vena cava, superior vena cava
 - Inferior vena cava, renal vein
 - Renal vein, inferior vena cava
 - Inferior vena cava, acute angle.
117. The scrotum is a cutaneous bag containing the?
- Testes, vas deferens, epididymis
 - Testes, vas deference, lower parts of spermatic cord
 - Testes, vas deference, upper parts of spermatic cord
 - Testes, epididymis, lower parts of spermatic cord.
118. Scrotum corresponds to the _____ of females.
- Lobia minora
 - Lobia majora
 - Uterus
 - Vagina
119. The upper pole of testes provides attachment to?
- Spermatic cord
 - Vas deference
 - Dartus muscle
 - Cremasteric muscle
120. The posterior border of testis is straight, and it's related to?
- Vas deference (medially) and epididymis (laterally)
 - Vas deference (laterally) and epididymis (medially)
 - Dartus muscle, spermatic cord
 - Cremasteric muscle, dartus muscle
121. Ducts deference has narrow lumen laying _____ known as _____.
- Infront the apex of bladder, ampulla
 - Behind the base of bladder, duct.

- c. Behind the base of bladder, ampulla.
 - d. Infront the apex of bladder ducts.
122. The head of epididymis connected to the pole of testis by?
- a. Efferent ductules
 - b. Afferent ductules
 - c. Body of epididymis
 - d. Lower pole of testis.
123. _____ is the male organ of copulation.
- a. Testis
 - b. Ducts deference
 - c. Seminal vesicles
 - d. Penis
124. The internal pudendal artery gives rise to all of the following branches EXCEPT?
- a. Artery of bulb of penis
 - b. the deep artery
 - c. the dorsal artery
 - d. the superficial artery.
125. What is the length of the seminal vesicles?
- a. 5cm long
 - b. 2cm long
 - c. 42cm long
 - d. 44cm long

Thorax Bank

1. The mediastinum acts as a conduit for the following structures except:
 - a. Esophagus
 - b. Trachea
 - c. Superior Vena Cava
 - d. Inferior Vena Cava
2. The apex of the supra-plural membrane attaches to:
 - a. The transverse process of the 9th vertebrae.
 - b. The transverse process of the 8th vertebrae.
 - c. The transverse process of the 11th vertebrae.
 - d. The subclavius groove of the clavicle.
3. What is the medial wall of the pleurae?
 - a. Costal cartilage
 - b. Mediastinum
 - c. Pericardium of the heart
 - d. Esophagus
4. The visceral pleura covers the surfaces and fissures of the lung except at the:
 - a. Hilum
 - b. Superior lobe
 - c. Horizontal fissure
 - d. Inferior lobe
5. Fluid can be aspirated from:
 - a. Costo-mediastinal surface
 - b. Costo-diaphragmatic surface
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
6. The parietal pleura is supplied by all of the following except:
 - a. Intercostal artery
 - b. Bronchial artery
 - c. Internal thoracic artery
 - d. Musculophrenic artery

7. The right lung is larger than the left lung because of:
- The liver
 - The heart
8. Hydropneumothorax indicates the presence of _____ in the plural cavity.
- Air
 - Water
 - Pus
 - Both A and B
 - Both B and C
9. All the following is true regarding the base of the lung except:
- It separates the right lung from the right lobe of the liver
 - It separates the left lung from the left lobe of the liver
 - It separates the fundus of the stomach and the head of pancreas
 - It separates the fundus of the stomach and the spleen.
10. The anterior border of the left lung shows a wide cardiac notch below the level of:
- 4th costal cartilage
 - 3rd costal cartilage
 - 5th costal cartilage
 - 6th costal cartilage
11. Where is the lingula found?
- Left lung
 - Below the cardiac notch
 - Above cardiac notch
 - Both a and b
12. The length of the trachea is
- 10-15 cm
 - 9-14 cm
 - 15-20 cm
 - 15cm
13. The ends of C-shaped rings are supported by:
- Mylohyoid muscle
 - Trachealis muscle

14. Each principal bronchus enters the lung through:
- Cardiac notch
 - Lingula
 - Hilum
 -
15. The inferior mediastinum is divided into 3 parts by:
- Central Tendon
 - Pericardium
 - Pleura
 - Descending Aorta
16. The mediastinum is divided into superior and inferior mediastinum by an imaginary plane passing through the sternal angle and lower border of _____ posteriorly.
- 5th thoracic vertebrae
 - 4th thoracic vertebrae
 - Superior surface of diaphragm
 - Posterior surface of diaphragm
17. In the lateral side on all the mediastinum divisions we find:
- The ribs and their intercostal space
 - The pleura
 - The lung and pleura
 - All of the above
18. The _____ mediastinum is then further divided by pericardium into 3 divisions.
- Superior mediastinum
 - Middle mediastinum
 - Inferior mediastinum
 - Posterior mediastinum

19. The inferior boundary of superior mediastinum is:
- a. Upper four thoracic vertebra
 - b. The diaphragm
 - c. Superior surface of diaphragm
 - d. Imaginary plane anterior and lower border of 4th vertebra posteriorly
20. The sterno-pericardial ligament is the content of:
- a. Anterior mediastinum
 - b. Middle mediastinum
 - c. Posterior mediastinum
 - d. Superior mediastinum
21. The broadest part of the mediastinum is:
- a. Superior mediastinum
 - b. Inferior mediastinum
 - c. Posterior mediastinum
 - d. Middle mediastinum
22. The narrowest part of the mediastinum is:
- a. Superior mediastinum
 - b. Posterior mediastinum
 - c. Anterior mediastinum
 - d. Middle mediastinum
23. The ascending aorta is the content of:
- a. Middle mediastinum
 - b. Superior mediastinum
 - c. Anterior mediastinum
 - d. Posterior mediastinum
24. The descending aorta is content of:
- a. Middle mediastinum
 - b. Superior mediastinum
 - c. Inferior mediastinum
 - d. Posterior mediastinum

25. The thoracic duct and azygos vein are the content of:
- Superior and middle mediastinum
 - Inferior and superior mediastinum
 - Superior and posterior mediastinum
 - Middle and posterior mediastinum
26. The esophagus is the content of:
- Superior mediastinum
 - Posterior mediastinum
 - Middle mediastinum
 - A and B
 - A, B, and C
27. Contents of the pericardium include all of the following except:
- The ascending aorta
 - Pulmonary trunk
 - Lower 2/3 of the superior vena cava
 - Terminal part of the inferior vena cava
28. The apex of the heart is found in the left fourth intercostal space in the
29. midclavicular line of:
- Adult
 - Teen
 - Children above 5 years old
 - Children below 2 years old
30. The area which is not covered by the left lung and lies behind the cardiac notch is called:
- Superficial cardiac dullness
 - Superficial cardiac notch
 - Superficial cardiac
31. The sternocostal surface forms:
- Right ventricle
 - Right atrium
 - Part of the left ventricle
 - Part of left auricle
 - All of the above

32. The diaphragmatic surface forms:
- a. Left Ventricle
 - b. Right ventricle
 - c. None of the above
 - d. Both A and B
33. The right atrium contributes to all of the following except:
- a. Right border
 - b. Upper border
 - c. Sternocostal surface
 - d. Apex of the heart
34. What does the atrioventricular groove lodge?
- a. Right coronary artery
 - b. Left coronary artery
 - c. Great cardiac vein
 - d. Marginal artery
35. The articular part of the rib tubercle articulates with which of the following structures?
- a. Body of vertebra
 - b. Costal cartilage
 - c. Adjacent rib
 - d. Transverse process
36. Where is the groove of the subclavian artery located?
- a. Posterior to the scalene tubercle
 - b. On the clavicle
 - c. On the manubrium
 - d. At the sternal angle
 - e. At the angle of 1st rib
37. The pleural cavity contains which of the following?
- a. Lungs
 - b. Bronchi
 - c. Serous pleural fluid
 - d. Lymph nodes
 - e. Pulmonary arteries and veins

38. Which of the following structures is only found in the right ventricle:
- a. Fossa ovalis
 - b. Crista terminalis
 - c. Moderate band
 - d. Posterior papillary muscle
39. Which of the following structures is located in the left atrium?
- a. Pectinate muscle
 - b. Pulmonary semilunar valves
 - c. Septo-marginal trabeculae
 - d. Septal papillary muscle
40. The left atrium forms all of the following except?
- a. 2/3rds of the base/posterior surface of the heart
 - b. Greater part of the upper border
 - c. Parts of the sternocostal and left surfaces of the left border
 - d. 1/3rds of the base/posterior surface of the heart
41. The right ventricle forms?
- a. The inferior border of the heart
 - b. The sternocostal surface of the heart
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above
42. The inflowing part of the left ventricle is rough due to the presence of?
- a. The tricuspid valve
 - b. Due to excessive inflow of blood
 - c. Serves as attachment points for muscles
 - d. Trabeculae Corneae
43. Which part of the heart is prone to strokes and clots?
- a. Right atrium
 - b. Right ventricle
 - c. Left atrium
 - d. Left ventricle
44. What distinguishes the Atrioventricular valves from the semilunar valves?
- a. Presence of fibrous rings
 - b. Their closure during ventricular systole
 - c. Their closure during ventricular diastole
 - d. Both A and B

45. The right coronary artery gives all of the following branches except for?
- a. Marginal Artery
 - b. Anterior interventricular artery
 - c. Posterior interventricular artery
 - d. Nodal Artery
46. The left coronary artery gives all the following branches except for?
- a. Posterior interventricular artery
 - b. Anterior interventricular artery
 - c. Left atrial branch
 - d. Circumflex artery
47. What is the continuation of the left coronary artery called?
- a. Circumflex Artery
 - b. Pulmonary Branch
 - c. Interventricular Artery
 - d. Nodal Artery
48. All of the following are tributaries of the coronary sinus, except?
- a. Great cardiac vein
 - b. Middle cardiac vein
 - c. Median cardiac vein
 - d. Small cardiac vein.
49. The superficial cardiac plexus is formed by all of the following except?
- a. Deep cardiac plexus
 - b. Superficial cardiac plexus
 - c. Right coronary artery
 - d. Left anterior pulmonary plexus
50. How long is the esophagus?
- a. 20cm
 - b. 18cm
 - c. 25cm
 - d. 22cm
51. The esophageal plexus are formed by:
- a. Parasympathetic fibers from the 2 vagi
 - b. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 5 thoracic ganglia
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above

52. What is the length of the Thoracic duct?

- a. 45cm
- b. 40cm
- c. 35cm
- d. 30cm

53. The tributaries of the thoracic duct include all of the following except?

- a. Anterior mediastinal nodes
- b. Posterior mediastinal nodes
- c. Left jugular trunk
- d. Left subclavian trunk

54. What goes into the formation of the Aortic Plexuses?

- a. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 6 thoracic ganglia
- b. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 5 thoracic ganglia
- c. Sympathetic fibers from the lower 6 thoracic ganglia
- d. Sympathetic fibers from the upper 7 thoracic ganglia

55. What structures pass through the vena caval opening?

- a. Inferior vena cava
- b. Terminal branches of the right phrenic nerve
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

56. The following structures pass through the esophageal opening except for?

- a. Esophagus
- b. Trachea
- c. Right and Left Vagus nerves
- d. Esophageal branches of left gastric artery and vein

57. All of the following pass through the aortic opening except for the?

- a. Descending Aorta
- b. Thoracic Duct
- c. Azygous Vein
- d. Phrenic Nerve

58. The thorax houses and protects all of the following except:

- a. Heart and lungs
- b. Pancreas
- c. Great vessels
- d. Spleen

59. Which one of the following, lines the thoracic cavity?

- a. Supra-Pleura membrane
- b. Parietal pleura
- c. Sibson's fascia
- d. Endothoracic fascia

60. All of the following are typical thoracic vertebrae except for?

- a. 8th
- b. 9th
- c. 6th
- d. 5th

61. The typical thoracic vertebra has _____ vertebrae.

- a. Heart shaped
- b. Triangular shaped
- c. Oval shaped
- d. Kidney shaped

62. Which of the following "extends from the transverse process to the spine"?

- a. Pedicle
- b. Lamina
- c. Both A and B
- d. Vertebral body

63. The Pedicle is the part that extends from the body to the _____?

- a. Transverse process
- b. Spine
- c. Spinous process
- d. Both B and C

64. The two inferior articular processes carry 2 articular facets for the articulation with the?

- a. Inferior articular processes of vertebra below
- b. Superior articular processes of vertebra below
- c. Superior articular processes of vertebra above
- d. Inferior articular processes of vertebra above

65. The spinous process of the thoracic vertebra are long and directed _____?
- Upwards
 - Medially
 - Laterally
 - Downwards
66. Which of the nontypical vertebra has a triangular foramen?
- 9th thoracic vertebrae
 - 10th thoracic vertebrae
 - 11th thoracic vertebrae
 - 12th thoracic vertebrae
67. The costal groove is the inferior margin of _____?
- Convex surface
 - Concave surface
 - Internal surface
 - Both B and C
68. All primary center bones, ossified between _____?
- 1st and 10th week
 - 2nd and 5th week
 - 3rd and 7th week
 - 10th and 12th week
69. _____ is the 1st bone to ossify.
- Clavicle
 - Xiphoid process
 - Humerus
 - Ribs
70. _____ is the last bone to ossify.
- Clavicle
 - Ribs
 - Manubrium
 - Xiphoid process
71. Manubrium is located opposite the ?
- 2nd, 3rd, and 4th thoracic vertebra
 - 3rd, 4th, and 5th thoracic vertebra
 - 4th, 5th, and 6th thoracic vertebra
 - 5th, 6th, and 7th thoracic vertebra

72. Costo-chondral joint is?
- a. Primary cartilaginous
 - b. Secondary cartilaginous
 - c. Synovial joint
 - d. None of the above
73. The vertebrae are all connected together by the following except?
- a. Infraspinous ligaments
 - b. Supraspinous ligaments
 - c. Interspinous ligament
 - d. Intervertebral discs
74. The laminae of each vertebrae are connected together by?
- a. Intervertebral discs
 - b. Anterior and posterior longitudinal ligament
 - c. Ligament flava
 - d. Intertransverse ligaments
75. The ribs are classified according to their relation to the sternum into?
- a. 3 types
 - b. 2 types
 - c. 5 types
 - d. 1 type
76. The anterior end of a typical rib articulates with?
- a. The vertebral column
 - b. The costal facet
 - c. Tubercle
 - d. Costal cartilage
77. The outer surface of the ribs is?
- a. Concave
 - b. Convex
 - c. Has tubercle
 - d. None of the above
78. Which of the following is a secondary cartilaginous joint?
- a. Xiphisternal joint
 - b. Costal vertebral joint
 - c. Costotransverse joint
 - d. Manubriosternal joint

79. The 2 anterior intercostal arteries are branches of?
- 2nd part of subclavian artery
 - Internal mammary artery
 - Internal thoracic artery
 - Both B and C
 - None of the above
80. The internal thoracic artery arises from the lower aspect of the?
- 1st part of subclavian artery
 - 2nd part of the subclavian artery
 - 6 intercostal space
 - Descending thoracic aorta
81. What is the anterior boundary of thoracic inlet?
- Sternum
 - Body of sternum
 - Manubrium
 - All of the above
82. All of the following arteries are content of the thoracic inlet except?
- Brachiocephalic artery
 - Left common carotid artery
 - Right common carotid artery
 - Left subclavian artery
83. What is the thoracic outlet closed by?
- Inferior vena cava
 - Esophagus
 - Diaphragm
 - Thoracic duct
84. All of the following structures pass through the aortic opening except for?
- Descending aorta
 - Ascending aorta
 - Thoracic duct
 - Azygos vein

85. At what vertebral level is the vena caval opening?

- a. T-10
 - b. T-12
 - c. T-8
 - d. T-6
1. All of the following is true regarding pulmonary ligament except:
- a. It is a tubular sheath
 - b. Formed by mediastinal pleura
 - c. Allow dead space for distension of lung
 - d. Allow free up and down movement of the lung's roots.
2. All are major roots of the lung except:
- a. Bronchial vessels
 - b. Bronchus
 - c. Pulmonary vein
 - d. Pulmonary artery
3. Most anterior root in hilum of the lung is:
- a. Bronchus
 - b. Upper pulmonary vein
 - c. Pulmonary artery
 - d. Lower pulmonary vein
4. Functional unit of the lung is:
- a. Bronchiole
 - b. Alveoli
 - c. Respiratory bronchioles
 - d. Bronchus
5. All are related to right lung except:
- a. Has 2 bronchial arteries
 - b. Has 2 bronchi
 - c. Has 2 fissure
 - d. Shorter than left lung
6. Superior mediastinal includes all except:
- a. Arch of aorta
 - b. Arch of azygos vein
 - c. Esophagus
 - d. Lower ½ of superior vena cava

7. Mediastinal syndrome result from pression on all of these structures except:
- a. Azygos arch
 - b. Arch of aorta
 - c. Inferior vena cava
 - d. Esophagus
8. All are branches of descending aorta except:
- a. Anterior intercostal arteries
 - b. Subcostal artery
 - c. Esophageal artery
 - d. Left bronchial artery
9. Marginal artery supplies:
- a. Right ventricle
 - b. Both ventricles
 - c. Right atrium
 - d. Left atrium
10. Left coronary artery gives all these branches except:
- a. Branches to pulmonary trunk
 - b. Posterior interventricular artery
 - c. Circumflex artery
 - d. Branches to Sinoatrial node
11. All are tributaries of coronary sinus except:
- a. Greater cardiac vein
 - b. Small cardiac vein
 - c. Middle cardiac vein
 - d. Anterior cardiac vein
12. Phrenic nerve supplies all of the following except:
- a. Diaphragm
 - b. Mediastinal pleura
 - c. Peritoneum
 - d. Left ventricle

13. Which of the following ascends in the groove between the sides of the trachea and esophagus?

- a. Vagus nerve
- b. Phrenic nerve
- c. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
- d. Intercostal nerve

14. Which of the following structures pass behind the transverse sinus of the pericardium?

- a. Ascending aorta
- b. Pulmonary trunk
- c. Superior vena cava
- d. Both A and B

15. Which of the following is not found in the posterior mediastinum?

- a. Descending thoracic aorta
- b. Thoracic duct
- c. Phrenic nerves
- d. Azygous vein

16. The aorta passes through the diaphragm at the level of T12. It is accompanied by:

- a. Azygous vein
- b. Thoracic duct
- c. Hemi-azygous vein
- d. Both A and B
- e. A, B, and C are correct

17. All of the following are tributaries of the coronary sinus of the heart.

Except:

- a. The anterior cardiac vein
- b. The great cardiac vein
- c. The middle cardiac vein
- d. The oblique vein
- e. The posterior vein

18. Which of the following lodges the right coronary artery and the small cardiac vein?
- a. Interventricular groove
 - b. Atrioventricular groove
 - c. Interatrial septum
 - d. Interatrial septum
 - e. None of the above
19. All of the following are contents of the pericardium except:
- a. Ascending aorta
 - b. Descending aorta
 - c. Terminal part of pulmonary veins
 - d. Pulmonary trunk
20. The parietal pleura is supplied by all of the following except:
- a. Intercostal artery
 - b. Musculophrenic artery
 - c. Bronchial arteries
 - d. Internal thoracic
21. Descending thoracic aorta begins at the level of:
- a. Lower border of T3
 - b. Lower border of T4
 - c. Upper border of T5
 - d. Lower border of T12
22. All the following are branches of right coronary artery except:
- a. Posterior interventricular branch
 - b. Anterior interventricular branch
 - c. Marginal artery
 - d. Anastomotic branches
23. Opens into the right atrium between the inferior vena cava and the right atrioventricular orifice:
- a. Sulcus terminalis
 - b. Fossa ovalis
 - c. Coronary orifice
 - d. Sinus venarum

24. The fibrous and parietal pericardia are supplied by branches of the following except:

- a. Descending thoracic aorta
- b. Musculophrenic arteries
- c. Ascending thoracic aorta
- d. Internal thoracic artery

25. The 1st and 2nd posterior intercostal arteries are branches of:

- a. Internal mammary artery
- b. Superior intercostal artery
- c. Inferior intercostal artery
- d. Descending thoracic aorta

26. All of the following are tributaries of Azygos vein, except:

- a. Anterior intercostal vein
- b. Right ascending lumbar vein
- c. Bronchial veins
- d. Superior hemi-azygous vein

27. The typical thoracic vertebrae consist of:

- a. T1-T8
- b. T1-T9
- c. T2-T8
- d. T2-T9

28. In which thoracic vertebra, is the vertebral foramen triangular?

- a. T1
- b. T9
- c. T10
- d. T11

29. The anterior intercostal arteries arise from:

- a. Ascending aorta
- b. Descending thoracic aorta
- c. Internal mammary artery
- d. Costo-cervical trunk

30. Internal thoracic artery arises from which part of subclavian artery

- a. 1st part
- b. 2nd part
- c. 3rd part
- d. 4th part

31. All of the following pass through the thoracic inlet except:

- a. Trachea
- b. Left common carotid artery
- c. Left and right bronchi
- d. Thoracic duct

32. The base of the Sibson's fascia attaches to:

- a. Medial part of 1st rib
- b. 1st costal cartilage
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

33. All of the following pass through aortic opening except:

- a. Descending aorta
- b. Terminal branches of right phrenic nerve
- c. Thoracic duct
- d. Azygous vein

34. Arch of aorta ends between

- a. T1 and T2
- b. T2 and T3
- c. T3 and T4
- d. T4 and T5

35. All of the following are branches from the arch of aorta except:

- a. Left subclavian artery
- b. Left coronary artery
- c. Left common carotid artery
- d. Right brachiocephalic artery

36. The superior vena cava begins at lower border of:

- a. 1st costal cartilage
- b. 2nd costal cartilage
- c. Manubrium sterni
- d. Clavicle

37. At which level does the inferior hemi-azygous cross and join the azygous vein?

- a. T8
- b. T9
- c. T10
- d. T11

38. All of the following supply the parietal pleura except:

- a. Intercostal arteries
- b. Internal thoracic artery
- c. Bronchial artery
- d. Musculophrenic artery

39. Which lung has 2 fissures and 3 lobes:

- a. Right lung
- b. Left lung
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

40. Eparterial bronchus is present in:

- a. Right lung
- b. Left lung
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

41. Trachea ends at the lower border of:

- a. 3rd thoracic vertebra
- b. 4th thoracic vertebra
- c. 5th thoracic vertebra
- d. 6th thoracic vertebra

42. Infections are more common in:

- a. Right principal bronchus
- b. Left principal bronchus
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

43.The right principal bronchus enters the right lung opposite:

- a. T4
- b. T5
- c. T6
- d. T7

44.The functional unit of the lung is:

- a. Principal bronchus
- b. Segmental bronchus
- c. Terminal bronchiole
- d. Respiratory bronchiole

45.All of the followings are contents of pericardium except:

- a. Arch of aorta
- b. Terminal part of the inferior vena cava
- c. Ascending aorta
- d. Pulmonary trunk

46.The heart exists in the:

- a. Superior mediastinum
- b. Anterior mediastinum
- c. Middle mediastinum
- d. Posterior mediastinum

47.The rough muscular part of atria is known as:

- a. Pectinate
- b. Trabeculae carneae
- c. Fossa ovalis
- d. None of the above

48.The fossa ovalis is present in:

- a. Right atrium
- b. Left atrium
- c. Right ventricle
- d. Left ventricle

49.The only valve that has 2 cusps is:

- a. Tricuspid valve
- b. Mitral valve
- c. Pulmonary valve
- d. Aortic valve

50. All of the following are branches of the deep cardiac plexus except:

- a. The right coronary plexus
- b. The left coronary plexus
- c. Left anterior pulmonary plexus
- d. Right anterior pulmonary plexus

51. The thoracic duct crosses right to left at the level of:

- a. T4 vertebra
- b. T5 vertebra
- c. T6 vertebra
- d. T7 vertebra

Embryology Bank

1. The fetal left atrium is mainly derived from the:
 - a. Primitive pulmonary vein
 - b. Primitive atrium
 - c. Right pulmonary vein
 - d. Sinus venarum
 - e. Sinus venosus
2. The embryonic origin of the ligamentum arteriosum is from the:
 - a. Second arch artery
 - b. Third arch artery
 - c. Fourth arch artery
 - d. Fifth arch artery
 - e. Sixth arch artery
3. The embryonic origin(s) of the scrotum is/are?
 - a. Urethral folds
 - b. Genital tubercle
 - c. Genital swellings
 - d. Sino-vaginal bulbs
 - e. Cloacal membrane
4. The aortic sac:
 - a. Is the area immediately distal to the ventricles
 - b. Is connected to the dorsal aorta via the aortic arch arteries
 - c. Is preserved as the region of the semilunar valves in the adult heart
 - d. Is also known as the truncus arteriosus
 - e. None of the above
5. The crista terminalis is derived from:
 - a. Right horn of the sinus venosus
 - b. Left horn of the sinus venosus
 - c. Primitive atrium
 - d. AV canal
 - e. Right cusp of the valve of the sinus venosus

6. The region of the atrioventricular canal develops into:
 - a. The semilunar valves
 - b. The atrial septum
 - c. The mitral and tricuspid valves
 - d. The base of the ventricle
 - e. the trabeculated portion of the right atrium
7. Degeneration of the dorsal mesocardium leads to the formation of:
 - a. oblique sinus
 - b. transverse sinus
 - c. coronary sinus
 - d. dorsal sinus
8. The smooth part of the left atrium is formed by the absorption of:
 - a. left horn of sinus venosus
 - b. right horn of sinus venosus
 - c. pulmonary artery
 - d. pulmonary vein
9. From which of the following fetal vessels do the umbilical arteries arise?
 - a. Aorta
 - b. Carotid arteries
 - c. Ductus arteriosus
 - d. Iliac arteries
10. The heart of an embryo first begins beating at which of the following ages?
 - a. 2 weeks
 - b. 3 weeks
 - c. 4 weeks
 - d. 6 weeks
11. When is the sex of the embryo determined?
 - a. Time of implantation
 - b. Time of fertilization
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above

12. When do the gonads acquire male/female morphological characteristics?

- a. At the 5th week
- b. At the 6th week
- c. At the 7th week
- d. At the 8th week

13. When do the Primordial sex cells form?

- a. 5th week
- b. 4th week
- c. 6th week
- d. 7th week

14. The genital ducts include:

- a. Mesonephric
- b. Paramesonephric
- c. Wolffian
- d. Mullerian
- e. All of the above

15. In female embryos, what duct regresses?

- a. Mesonephric duct
- b. Wolffian duct
- c. Paramesonephric
- d. Both A and B

16. The paramesonephric duct develops into all of the following except?

- a. Uterus
- b. Urinary bladder
- c. Uterine tubes
- d. Upper Vagina

17. The sino-vaginal bulbs proliferate to form the?

- a. Vaginal plate
- b. Vaginal sac
- c. Rectouterine pouch
- d. Vesicouterine pouch

18. Caudally the cloacal folds are subdivided into?
- a. Urethral folds anteriorly
 - b. Anal folds superiorly
 - c. Anal folds posteriorly
 - d. Both A and C
19. Where is estrogen produced?
- a. Placenta
 - b. Fetal Ovaries
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above
20. What do the Labioscrotal Folds form?
- a. Clitoris
 - b. Labia Minora
 - c. Labia Majora
 - d. None of the above
21. The sinus Venarum is derived from?
- a. Right horn of the sinus venosus
 - b. Left horn of the sinus venosus
 - c. Anterior horn of the sinus venosus
 - d. Posterior horn of the sinus venosus
22. The atrium proper is derived from?
- a. Primitive ventricle
 - b. Primitive atrium
 - c. Primitive aorta
 - d. Primitive septum
23. The posterior half of the left atrium is derived from?
- a. The absorbed pulmonary veins
 - b. The absorbed pulmonary arteries
 - c. The absorbed pulmonary trunk
 - d. Both A and B
24. The anterior half of the left atrium is derived from?
- a. Primitive atrium
 - b. Primitive ventricle
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above

25. The inflowing part of the right ventricle is formed by:
- Mid portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - Distal portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - Proximal part of bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - None of the above
26. The outflowing part of the right ventricle is formed by:
- Mid portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - Distal portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - Proximal part of bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - None of the above
27. Where is the vestibule of the left ventricle derived from?
- Mid portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - Distal portion of the bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - Proximal part of bulbus cordis of the heart tube
 - None of the above
28. Where is the inflow portion of the left ventricle derived from?
- Primitive atrium of the heart tube
 - Primitive ventricle of the heart tube
 - Both A and B
 - None of the above
29. At the 4th week of the laryngeal tracheal groove forms from the?
- Floor of the midgut
 - Floor of the foregut posteriorly
 - Floor of the midgut anteriorly
 - Floor of the foregut anteriorly
30. At what week do the right and left buds push into the pericardiopertoneal canals?
- 4th week
 - 5th week
 - 6th week
 - 7th week

31. What stops the descent of the heart and lungs?
- a. Enlargement of the spleen
 - b. Enlargement of the stomach
 - c. Enlargement of the liver
 - d. Enlargement of the kidney
32. In the 3rd to 6th month, what cells produce surfactant?
- a. Alveolar cells type 2
 - b. Mast cells
 - c. Macrophages
 - d. Surfactant releasing cells.
33. When is the respiratory system fully formed?
- a. At birth
 - b. At 5 years
 - c. At 7 years
 - d. None of the above
34. What cells are found in the lungs?
- a. Alveolar cells
 - b. Dust cells
 - c. Macrophage
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
35. Gonads are derived from all of the following except?
- a. Mesoderm
 - b. Mesothelium
 - c. Underlying mesenchyme
 - d. Primordial germ cells
36. How are the seminiferous cords formed?
- a. Gonadal cords condense and extend into the medulla.
 - b. Regression of cortex and differentiation of medulla
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. None of the above

37. What does the tunica albuginea separate?
- a. Testis from prostate
 - b. Testis from urinary bladder
 - c. Testis from mesonephros
 - d. Testis from ductus deferens
38. The prostate gland is the outgrowth of?
- a. Mesodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
 - b. Endodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
 - c. Endodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
 - d. Mesodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
39. The seminal gland is the outgrowth of?
- a. Mesodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
 - b. Endodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
 - c. Endodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
 - d. Mesodermal outgrowth from the prostatic urethra
40. The bulbourethral gland is the outgrowth of?
- a. Mesodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
 - b. Endodermal outgrowth from spongy urethra
 - c. Mesodermal outgrowth from spongy urethra
 - d. Ectodermal outgrowth from mesonephric duct
41. What does the phallus form when it enlarges?
- a. Scrotum
 - b. Penis
 - c. Spongy urethra
 - d. None of the above
42. What does the urogenital folds form when fused?
- a. Penis
 - b. Scrotum
 - c. Spongy urethra
 - d. None of the above
43. What does the fusion of the labioscrotal folds form?
- a. Scrotum
 - b. Penis
 - c. Spongy urethra
 - d. Testis

44. When does the descent of the testis from posterior abdominal wall to the deep inguinal ring occur?

- a. 10th week
- b. 11th week
- c. 12th week
- d. 13th week